

WEST Search History

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DATE: Monday, September 18, 2006

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<i>DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> L4	socks same steam\$9 same (mold or mould or cast or casting or last or lasts)	6
<input type="checkbox"/> L3	socks same steam\$9 same (mold or mould or cast)	4
<input type="checkbox"/> L2	sock\$2 same steam\$9 same (mould or cast)	27
<input type="checkbox"/> L1	sock\$2 same steam\$9 same (mold or mould or cast)	27

END OF SEARCH HISTORY



To get the most out of your Scarpa boots, it is important that they should fit you as well as possible. The following are a few tips which should help you get the best possible fit.

Boot Lasting and Sizing

Quality boots are made on a simulated foot shaped mould called a 'Last'. Lasts come in a variety of shapes and sizes to suit different foot shapes. The photographs below show the difference between the radical shape of a rockshoe last designed to give maximum climbing performance as opposed to a walking boot last. A critical point in sizing a last is the overall volume of the foot shape (not just the width). For example women tend in general to have more slender and lower volume feet than men. As a result the women's lasts we use have a lower overall volume - not just a narrower width.



Each foot has its own unique human characteristics and indeed any individual's right foot can differ considerably from their left. It is therefore impossible for a last to do any more than approximate an individual foot shape and a degree of customisation is needed for you to get a perfect fit. You should therefore be prepared for this at the time of purchase.

Foot Preparation

Correct foot preparation is a key component in getting comfortable performance from your boots. Try to buy good performance socks. A few guidelines to look for in a good sock are:

- The tightness of the knit - a good sock will normally be quite a tight and smooth knit.
- Make sure there is good shaping to the sock - tube socks should be avoided in our view.
- Check that the sock has good stretch and elasticity.
- If possible try to use socks that wick moisture away (the foot puts out around 50ml of sweat per day)



Socks are an ideal way of making small adjustments to the volume and fit of the boot so be prepared to experiment with combination and density of socks you use to get the best fit - but we believe that you should never wear more than two pairs (A liner and an outer sock). If you need more than two socks it is likely that you need to take the next boot size down.

Initial Fitting of the Boot

The start point in fitting the boot is to ensure that you have the right size and remember that it is possible to customise the fit of a boot that is slightly too large but it is virtually impossible to do anything about a boot that is too small. **If in doubt go for a size that is slightly large rather than one that is too small.** Bear in mind that the critical size element is the length. Boots will often give or can be modified in width terms but it is virtually impossible to modify the length of a boot. When trying the boot on make sure you do so with your usual sock combination. You should also bear in mind the end use of the boot. For example if you are going to use your boots when you are likely to be carrying a heavy rucksack then this will alter the loading and shape of your foot. You should therefore try wearing the boots with a loaded sac on. Also boots used for the mountains will be used in an uphill and downhill mode. You should therefore simulate this when trying the boots on. An increasing number of specialist shops are now providing 'incline boards' for you to test boots on. The key points to bear in mind are that when testing the boots in a down hill mode, properly laced up, your toes should not be pushing against the front of the boots. Equally, there should not be as much of a finger width at the heel otherwise your boot volume is too large for you.



Lacing up the boot.

Even the best fitting boot will not give maximum performance unless it is correctly laced up. Correct lacing ensures that boot fits snugly and will prevent 'forward slip' of the foot in the boot and will reduce friction that could otherwise lead to blisters. When lacing the boot ensure that you start from the toe and gradually tension the lace between each set of hooks. Lace locks allow for the tension to be held over the fore foot whilst giving a separate level of adjustment and tension around the ankle of the boot.



Be prepared to adjust your lacing as you go. It is common to find that as you need to re-tension the lacing after a short distance even in boots that have been well broken-in. Also the foot shape will adjust during the day with temperature, terrain and load carried.

Boot modifications

It is not uncommon to find that some modification to the boot is required to get an optimal fit. There are several ways to achieve this:

- **Footbeds**

There are now a variety of high performance footbeds available to suit differing needs. Scarpa offer a variety of footbeds with which you can customise the fit of your boot.

- [See full footbed range](#)

Volume Adjusters

Scarpa also make a Volume Adjuster which is a thin insert which can be added under the footbed to reduce the overall volume of the boot. This can make up to a half size difference in fit.

- **Rubbing Bars**

Some people have specific foot problems (e.g. swollen toe joints) which can cause problems when fitting new boots. It is worth knowing that boots can often be 'stretched' in specific areas to ease any painful rub points. Some specialist shops have rubbing bars specifically designed for this purpose. It is also possible to modify slightly heel and toe shapes to improve the fit of a boot. However this is a job best done by a trained boot fitter and we would recommend that it is done as a 'retro fit' adjustment.

Breaking Boots-In

As a general rule high performance hill and mountaineering boots are made from thicker leathers and have stiffer midsoles than do lower level walking boots. It is therefore essential to break in higher performance boots. To do this you should start by wearing them for a short distance and progressively lengthen the walks that you do. Never be tempted to take new boots and go out for a long trip in them. always break them in over time. It is often easier to prevent rubbing or blister problems. A piece of elastoplast or Second Skin put on early will often prevent a blister forming. If a blister does occur in the breaking in process then there are now excellent treatments available of which Compeed is probably the best known. A good pair of boots correctly fitted will give you many miles of comfortable use but it is worth remembering that almost as much



of the comfort lies in the fitting and adjustment of the boot as in the boots themselves. We hope this information is helpful to you and wish you years of comfortable use from your Scarpa boots.



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<i>DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	L43	(perfume or fragrance or fragrant) with (socks or sock or footwear or foot-wear or stockings) and ((dye or colour or color or pigment) same (yarn or fiber or filament))	2
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END OF SEARCH HISTORY